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venereal disease, which it still does singly in warmer climates, but with us we find it insufficient. We have a resin of it, improperly called gum *guaiacum*, given in the same cases with the famous balsamum polycresum is made of it. *Hill.*
GUARANTEE. *n. f.* [*garantir*, French.] A power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot secure it, may think it the concern of his providence.

A prince distinguished by being a patron of Protestants, and *guarantee* of the Westphalian treaty. *Adison on the War.*

TO GUARANTY. *v. a.* [*garantir*, French.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

TO GUARD. *v. a.* [*garder*, French, from our word *ward*, the *w* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Galles* for *Wales*.]

1. To watch by way of defence and security.

2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all

Dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall. *Waller.*

Your pow'r you never use, but for defence,

To *guard* your own or others innocence. *Dryden.*

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not slow

To *guard* their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

The port of Genoa is very ill *guarded* against the storms.

Adison on Italy.

3. To preserve by caution.

One would take care to *guard* one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to. *Adison's Spectator.*

4. To provide against objections.

Homer has *guarded* every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been aware of the objection. *Notes on Odyssey.*

5. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

Give him a livery

More *guarded* than his fellows. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

See a fellow

In a long motley, *guarded* with yellow. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

TO GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a state of caution or defence.

There are other nice cases, in which a man must *guard*, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny.

Collier on Popularity.

To *guard* against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words. *Watts's Logic.*

GUARD. *n. f.* [*garde*, French; *ward*, Teutonic.]

1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The *guard* bare them, and brought them back into the guard-chamber.

Kings xiv. 28.

Up into heav'n, from paradise, in haste

The angelick *guards* ascended, mute, and sad,

For man. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,

His *guards* behold him soaring through the skies. *Dryden.*

Others are cooped in clove by the strict *guards* of those

whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot

always be a *guard* upon him, except what you put into his

own mind by good principles. *Locke.*

They, usurping arbitrary power, had their *guards* and spies,

after the practice of tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his *guard* at home.

Davies.

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*.

L'Estrange.

It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a *guard*.

L'Estrange.

Now he stood collected and prepar'd;

For malice and revenge had put him on his *guard*. *Dryden.*

Men are always upon their *guard* against an appearance of

design. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression.

They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and

restrictions as I. *Asterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border.

5. Part of the hilt of a sword.

GUARDAGE. *n. f.* [from *guard*.] State of wardship.

A maid so tender, fair and happy,

Run from her *guardage* to the footy bosom

Of such a thing as thou. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

GUARDER. *n. f.* One who guards.

Ainsworth.

GUARDIAN. *n. f.* [*gardien*, French, from *guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the

want of parents.

I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and

her *guardian*. *Shaksp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains,

Choke up the streets, too narrow for their trains! *Dryden.*

Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their

duty to take care of the interest of the three girls. *Arbutnot.*

2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is com-

mitted.

I gave you all,

Made you my *guardians*, my depositaries;

But kept a reservation to be follow'd

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With such a number.

3. A repository or storehouse. Not used. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Where is Duncan's body?

—Carried to Colmekill,

The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,

And guardian of their bones. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

GUARDIAN of the *Spiritualities*. He to whom the spiritual

jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of

the see. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magistratus*,

as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province;

or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or

vicar-general doth for the time depute. *Cowel.*

GUARDIAN. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector

or superintendent.

My charming patroness protects me unseen, like my *guardian*

angel; and thence my gratitude like a fairy, who is bounti-

ful by stealth, and conceals the giver, when she bestows the

gift. *Dryden's Dedication to Clemens.*

Thus shall mankind his *guardian* care engage,

The promis'd father of the future age. *Pope's Messiah.*

Mean while Minerva, in her *guardian* care,

Shouts from the flarry vaults through fields of air. *Pope.*

GUARDIANSHIP. *n. f.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a

guardian.

The curate stretched his patent for the cure of souls, to a

kind of tutelary *guardianship* over goods and chattels. *L'Estr.*

Theseus is the first who established the popular state in

Athens, assigning to himself the *guardianship* of the laws, and

chief commands in war. *Saunders.*

GUARDLESS. *adj.* [from *guard*.] Without defence.

So on the *guardless* herd, their keeper slain,

Rushes a tyger in the Libyan plain. *Waller.*

A rich land, *guardless* and undefended, must needs have

been a double incitement. *South's Sermons.*

GUARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *guard*.]

1. Care; protection.

How blest'd art I, by such a man led!

Under whose wife and careful *guardship*

I now despise fatigue and hardship. *Saunders.*

2. [Guard and ship.] A king's ship to guard the coast.

GUAVA. *n. f.*

The flowers consist of five leaves, produced in a circular

order, having many lamina or threads surrounding the ovary;

the ovary is of a long tubulous figure, which becomes a fleshy

fruit, crowned on top, and containing many small hard

seeds. The fruit, says Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely deli-

cious and wholesome. They have only this inconvenience, that,

being very astringent, they stop up the belly, if taken in great

quantities. *Miller.*

GUBERNATION. *n. f.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; su-

perintendency; superior direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the

kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is transfused by the

man Jesus, inhabited by the divine power and wisdom, and

employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this exten-

sive *gubernation*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

GU'DGEON. *n. f.* [*goujon*, French.]

1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers, easily caught, and

therefore made a proverbial name for a man easily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbot dignify my boards;

But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

'Tis he did to draw you in, like so many *gudgeons*, to your

low his false arguments. *Swift.*

2. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage; a bait;

an allurement; *gudgeons* being commonly used as baits for

pikes.

But fish not with this melancholy bait,

For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*

GUERDON. *n. f.* [*guerdon*, French.] A reward, a

recompense. A word now no longer in use.

He hearken'd, and did slay from further harms,

To gain so goodly *guerdon* as the spake. *Fairy Queen, l. 10.*

But to the virgin comes, who all this while

Amazed stands herself so mock'd to see,

By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile,

For so he feigning her true knight to be. *Fairy Queen, l. 11.*

He shall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive the

guerdon of all his former villainies. *Shaksp.*

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise

To scorn delights, and live laborious days;

But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,

And think to burst into sudden blaze,

Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred sheers,

And flits the thin-spun life. *Shaksp.*

TO GUESS. *v. a.* [*gissen*, Dutch.]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of

judgment.

Incapable and shallow innocents!

You cannot *guess* who caus'd your father's death. *Shaksp.*

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever,

Which shall possess them with the truest found

That

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That ever yet they heard.

—Hum! I *guess* at it. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

He that, by reason of his swift motions, can inform him-

self of all places and preparations, should he not very often

guess rightly of things to come, where God pleaseth not to

give impediment? *Raleigh's History of the World.*

There issue swarming bands

Of ambush'd men, whom, by their arms and drefs,

To be Taxcallan enemies I *guess*. *Dr. d. Indian Emperor.*

The same author ventures to *guess* at the particular fate

which would attend the Roman government. *Swift.*

Nor can imagination *guess*

How that ungrateful charming maid

My purest passion has betray'd. *Swift.*

2. To conjecture rightly.

One may *guess* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to

the inferior cities, was, that they who would have them

might, and they who would not, might let them alone; but

that himself had a right opinion concerning the true God.

Stillin'g's Defence of Dife, on Rom. Idol.

TO GUESS. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident; to determine

rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judg-

ment.

If Xerxes was able to call every common soldier by his

name in his army, it may be *guessed* he got not this wonder-

ful ability by learning his lessons by heart. *Locke.*

GUESS. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without

any positive or certain grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:

Hard is the *guess* of their true strength and forces. *Shaksp.*

A poet must confess

His art's like phylis, but a happy *guess*. *Dryden.*

It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good

for a less, upon uncertain *guesses*, before a due examina-

tion. *Locke.*

We may make some *guess* at the distinction of things, into

those that are according to, above, and contrary to rea-

son. *Locke.*

This problem yet, this offspring of a *guess*,

Let us for once a child of truth confess. *Prior.*

GUESSER. *n. f.* [from *guess*.] Conjecturer; one who judges

without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *guesser*, that the last fit

will not be more violent than advantageous. *Pope.*

If fortune should please but to take such a croquet,

To thee I apply, great Smedley's successor,

To give thee lawn-sleeves, a miter and rochet,

Whom would'st thou resemble? I leave thee a *guesser*. *Swift.*

GUESSINGLY. *adv.* [from *guessing*.] Conjecturally; uncer-

tainly.

What confederacy have you with the traitors

Late footed in the kingdom?

—I have a letter *guessingly* set down,

Which came from one that's of a neutral heart,

And not from one oppos'd. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

GUEST. *n. f.* [*gæst*, *gæst*, Saxon; *gwest*, Welsh.]

1. One entertained in the house of another.

They all murmured, saying, that he was gone to be *guest*

with a man that is a sinner. *Lu. xix. 7.*